



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Kellogg on Winter Birds from Trinity and Shasta Counties, California.¹—Miss Kellogg accompanied Miss Alexander on a February collecting trip into the mountains of Trinity County in the interests of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoölogy of the University of California, and in this paper presents field notes upon the thirty-eight species observed. Flocks of Bohemian Waxwings were encountered at Tower House and Helena, while Song Sparrows collected at the former station indicate, according to Miss Kellogg, that the race *Melospiza melodia morphna* is identical with *rufina*; while “there is intergradation between *montana* and *rufina*, the name *merrilli* having been applied to some such intergradient form.”—W. S.

Wood on Birds of the Charity Islands, Michigan.²—Mr. Wood had charge of the vertebrate zoölogy on an expedition to the Charity Islands, Lake Huron, in the interests of the University of Michigan; which was made possible by the generosity of Hon. W. B. Mershon. The present paper gives an annotated list of the birds observed. Notes on 162 species are included, but as field work did not begin until August 16, satisfactory data upon the breeding species was not obtained and the annotations relate largely to the fall migration.—W. S.

Swarth on a New Hairy Woodpecker from Southeastern Alaska.³—Mr. Oberholser's recent revision of the Hairy Woodpeckers does not seem to have exhausted the possible races of this bird, in spite of the abundant material at his command. A series of skins from “the islands of the Alexander Archipelago and a narrow strip of mainland coast lying west of the coast range and south of the Taku River,” represent, according to Mr. Swarth, a race differing from both *Dryobates villosus picoideus* and *D. v. harrisi*, which he names *D. v. sitkensis*.—W. S.

Report of the Meriden Bird Club.⁴—This attractive brochure is well calculated to arouse interest in practical protection and study of wild birds, and illustrates what a local Bird Club, or branch of the Audubon Society, may accomplish under efficient direction. Various methods of attracting birds by establishing feeding places, shelters, bird boxes, etc., are considered and illustrated, as well as the history and activities of the Club.—W. S.

¹ A Collection of Winter Birds from Trinity and Shasta Counties, California. The Condor, XIII, pp. 118–121, July, 1911.

² The Results of the Mershon Expedition to the Charity Islands, Lake Huron. Birds. By N. A. Wood. Wilson Bulletin, July, 1911, pp. 78–112, with map.

³ Description of a new Hairy Woodpecker from southeastern Alaska. By H. S. Swarth. University of California Publications in Zoölogy, Vol. 7, No. 9, pp. 313–318. Published October 9, 1911.

⁴ First Report of the Meriden Bird Club, 1911. Boston, Mass. [published by the Club, Meriden, N. H.] 8vo., pp. 67. 18 half-tone plates.